

High of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LIVESTOCK NEWS.

From Sunday's Daily.

Yesterday closed the first month of active operations at the Fort Worth packery, and a glance at what it has accomplished in this length of time will be of interest to every Texan. The packery was opened for business on the 21st of November, but has not been run to its full capacity, either in the hog or beef departments. This was not expected, as it has been necessary to open up the markets for the products, as well as to interest the farmers to ship their hogs to the Fort Worth market. During the past thirty days, however, the packery has consumed 8340 hogs, which represent about \$250,000. Quite a good many hives have been slaughtered, and the stockmen are a market equal to Chicago or St. Louis. Within the next year every city in the state that has been supplied with bacon or fresh meats by the Northern packers will be getting their supplies from Fort Worth.

To the City of Mexico.

The Santa Fe yesterday brought in fourteen cars of hogs from the North, which were consigned to a firm in the City of Mexico. Recently the price of pork has advanced in Mexico, and a speculator in Kansas City decided to make a shipment to the neighboring republic. He will be compelled to pay a lower duty when the Rio Grande is crossed, and the results of his venture will be awaited with considerable interest. It is the first important shipment made from the United States since the Mexican government placed a tariff on our livestock.

In Tom Green County.

Mr. Wright Rainey is in from Tom Green county to spend Christmas. Mr. Rainey has a large herd of cattle in Western Texas, which he says he proposes to hold until next spring or summer. He is confident that cattle will be worth at least one cent per pound more by that time than they are now. Stock in Tom Green county is in fine condition, and everybody seems to be confident of better times in the near future.

A String of Good Horses.

John Hostie, who has just moved his string of thoroughbreds to Col. Bob Maddox's stock farm near Fort Worth, will find a valuable acquisition to the local lovers of fine horse flesh. Mr. Hostie has twenty-five blooded animals which he will train on the new track just completed on the Maddox stock farm. Besides taking charge of all Col. Maddox's horses, it is proposed to arrange a series of matinees for the winter and spring, at which suitable purses will be offered to attract some of the best horses in the Southwest.

Earth County Hogs.

Correspondence of the Gazette.
DUFFAN, TEX., Dec. 22.—The largest hog slaughtered here this winter weighed 625 pounds net, and was the property of Mr. J. J. Ramane. He made more than twenty-five gallons of lard out of the one hog. Merchants here say they never knew such a demand for large lard stands, and there never were so many large, fat hogs here before. A few years ago our hogs ran at large and were of the class known as "racer-backs." Then we bought most of our bacon from Kansas and Missouri, but now our hogs are large, fine and healthy, and we want no bacon from Kansas or Missouri. This is the result of keeping them up in pens, which we have to do in obedience to the stock law we adopted more than two years ago.

Life in Mexico.

To thousands of people who have the habit of drinking cold beer, the disease known as "rheumatism" is a very real and painful one. There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for this ailment, and it is reasonably sure to cure it. It is a fair trial. Be sure to get Hood's.

MEASURES AT FAIRFIELD.

Ten Deaths in One Week.—The People Fleeing in Every Direction.

Correspondence of the Gazette.
FAIRFIELD, TEX., Dec. 21.—Some disease, supposed to be meningitis, is proving very fatal in Fairfield. The first case developed here one week ago today, and in the one short week ten deaths have occurred, all from the dreadful disease, and two are supposed to be dying at this writing. Several new cases have developed. Medical aid seems to be of no avail. Our physicians have worked night and day, but every case has proved fatal except those still stricken down. State Health Officer Rutherford has been telegraphed for, and is expected here to-night. It is to be hoped he can

A LOVE FEAST.

Victories in the Cause of Tariff Reform Celebrated.

Ex-President Cleveland the Lion of the Evening—He Calls the Turn on Republican Leaders.

Democratic Party should be Reinforced—Governor Boies of Iowa on the Rights of the Farmers of the West.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The Tariff Reform club had a grand banquet to-night in the new concert hall of Madison Square garden to celebrate the recent Democratic victories. The attendance not only of the banqueters, but also of the on-lookers was very large, covers for 500 being laid, while the galleries were filled with a brilliant array of people, of whom ladies made a prominent part. The speaker's table was on a raised dais at the western end of the hall. Directly over the head of the chairman were six American flags gracefully grouped with the flag of the state of New York in the center. The background of the platform was thickly adorned with rare plants and magnolia palms.

It was half past 7 o'clock when the banquet was begun. The boxes at this time were empty, and it was not until the dinner was nearly over that the ladies began to come in. At the speaker's table on either side of Chairman Everett P. Wheeler sat Ex-President Cleveland and John G. Carlisle, and the other tables were thickly crowded with the guests. Among the gentlemen at this table were Governor Horace Boies of Iowa, Governor-elect Russell of Massachusetts, Congressman Wilson of West Virginia, Hon. Carl Schurz, W. U. Hanel of Pennsylvania, Horace White, Judge Wilson of Minnesota, Thomas L. Johnson of Ohio, William Steinway and Luzen B. Morris. At the other tables were Henry Villard, Daniel Lamont, Senator Payne of Ohio, W. B. Hornblower, George Hoadley and W. L. Trenholm.

At about 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Grover Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. John G. Carlisle and other ladies, entered one of the boxes in the first gallery. Mrs. Cleveland's appearance was the signal for every man at the table to rise to his feet and welcome her. The waving of handkerchiefs, Mrs. Cleveland was given three cheers, which compliment she acknowledged by rising and bowing. Besides Mrs. Carlisle, the ladies in Mrs. Cleveland's party were Mrs. Perrine of Buffalo and Mrs. R. W. Chaplin. When the feasting was finished Chairman Wheeler in a brief speech introduced Ex-President Cleveland as the first speaker of the evening. He spoke as follows:

CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I suppose I have a correct understanding of what is meant by "The Campaign of Education." Assuming this to be so, I desire before going further to acknowledge the valiant services in this campaign, of the organization whose invitation brings us together to-night. I may be permitted to hope that making this acknowledgment as a citizen interested in all that promotes the increased prosperity of the country; and I shall also venture to do so as a Democrat who recognizes in the principle for which the campaign has thus far proceeded, a cardinal and vital doctrine of Democratic creed. If I thus acknowledge the useful services rendered by the cause, of one who has not claimed long affiliation with my party, I feel that my Democratic allegiance is strong enough to survive such an indulgence in fairness and decency. I am, too, at all times willing that the Democratic party should be enlarged; and as tending in that direction, I am willing to accept and acknowledge in good faith honest help from any source, and a struggle in the light of the supremacy of Democratic principles. Indeed, I have an idea that in the campaign of education it was deemed important to the reason and judgment of the American people to the end that the Democratic party should be reinforced as well as that the activity and zeal of those already in our ranks should be stimulated. If this be the case, I am, of course, glad to stand at the entrance of our camp and drive back recruits, I cannot help it. I have come here to-night, among other things, to rejoice in the numerous accessions we have received in aid of Democratic endeavor and to give credit wherever it is due.

THE WORK OF CONVERSION.

The grand and ultimate object of the campaign of education was the promotion of the welfare of the country and the relief of the people from unjust burdens. In aid of this purpose and, of course, subordinate and accessory to its accomplishment, it became necessary first of all to arouse the Democratic organization to an apprehension of the fact that the campaign involved a Democratic principle in the advocacy of which the party should be active and aggressive. Let it be here confessed that we as a party had, in these latter days, been tempted by the successes our opponents had gained solely by temporary shifts and by appeals to prejudice and selfish interests, into paths which avoided too much honest insistence upon definite and clearly defined principles and fundamental Democratic doctrine. To be sure, some earnest men in the party could but ill conceal their dissatisfaction with the manner in which cardinal principles were relegated to the rear and expediency substituted as the hope of success; but the timid, the heedless and the selfish, though nominally belonging to the organization, were not of the faith, constantly rendered ineffective all attempts to restore the party to the firm and solid ground of Democratic creed.

If these things are confessed, let it also be conceded that when the time came and the cries of a suffering people were heard, and when for their relief a genuine Democratic remedy was proposed, the party recognized its duty and gave proof of its unconquerable Democratic instincts. As soon as the campaign of education was inaugurated, the party was quickly marshaled as of olden time, aggressive, courageous, devoted to its cause and heedless of discouragement or defeat. Day by day and hour by hour expediency and time-serving were thrown to the winds. Trailers were abandoned, camp followers laid away or joined the scurvy band of floaters, while the sturdy Democratic host confidently pressed on, beating aloft the banner of tariff reform. If any have wondered in the past at the tenacity and indestructibility of our party their wonders should cease when in the light of the last three years, it is seen how gloriously it springs to the

front at the call of its duty to the people and in obedience to the summons of party and national obligation.

Thus the education of the campaign meant, as related to the Democracy, its awakening in response to the signal for its return to the propagandism of

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The thoroughly aroused enthusiasm and determination of the party, and its allied thousands of good and earnest men drawn from the non-partisan intelligence and honesty of the land, saw no obstacle too formidable for attack, and no end which was not within their reach in a sublime confidence, almost amounting to audacity, they were willing to attempt the education of those high in the councils of the Republican party and those who formulated that party's policy so far as such a thing existed.

I am afraid, however, that if this task may be considered a step in the campaign of education, the world education, as applied to the people, is not yet perfected, must be construed as meaning the instillation of such fear and terror in the minds of unregenerate men as leads them to flee from the wrath to come.

But even in this unpromising field we are able to report progress. With one who remembers the hilarity with which the leaders of the Republican party greeted the message of tariff reform, and the confidence with which they prepared to meet and crush the issue presented, can fall to see how useful a lesson has been taught them in our campaign of education.

Within twenty-four hours after the submission to congress of the question of tariff reform, sundry senators and representatives belonging to the Republican party were reported to have jauntily ventilated their partisan exultation in the public press.

If it be true that a senator from Nebraska said: "It is a big card for the Republicans," this big card cannot appear remarkably useful to him now, for his state to-day contains a big curiosity in the shape of a Democratic governor.

If the junior senator from New York declared that his party would carry this state by the largest majority ever known if they could be given the platform proposed, the reply will come when in a few days a Democratic colleague is placed by his side.

If a senator from Maine declared "it has not enough platform for the Republicans—we will have nothing to do with it," he is now so diligently endeavoring to find out the meaning of the word reciprocity.

If a New Hampshire senator believed that "the Republicans want nothing better with which to sweep the country," the trouble his state is giving him to-day must lead him to suspect there is a mistake somewhere.

On board, some are still working at the pumps against the awful odds of opening seams; many mutinous and discontented, short of provisions and of grog, are loudly and angrily disputing as to whether bad seamanship or overloading is the cause of their wretched plight, while accusations of guilty responsibility are heard on every side. If from this turbulence, there shall emerge any who actually picked in conscience, desire a better life, they will be gladly welcomed. I cannot, however, keep out of my mind the story of the pious deacon who, having in his efforts to convert a bad sinner, became so excited by his incorrigibility that he gave him a thorough drubbing, before he permitted him to make his course by declaring that he believed he had "walloped saving grace into an impenitent soul."

If a senator from Wisconsin gleefully said he was glad to see "show our hand" he cannot fail to be convinced, when he soon gives place to a real good, sound Democrat, that there was, after all, more in the hand than he cared to show.

If the present speaker of the house sarcastically said, "it only shows what fools all the other presidents have been," he may well be excused, since he has lately so thoroughly learned that in the sight of the people infallibility is not an attribute always to be found in the speaker of the house. If the speaker survive from Ohio whose name is associated with a bill which has given his party considerable trouble of late, said, "If the Democratic party had hired Burchard to write a stump speech I could not have suited it better," it must be that circumstances leading to his approaching retirement from public life have suggested

A MODIFICATION OF HIS JUDGMENT.

As our campaign has proceeded other among those prominent in directing the opposition. Some of them have become insubordinate and discontented, and at times actually disobedient to party orders. Some have left the ship. One shrewd and weatherwise navigator has clambered off, and in a frail bark, with the word "Reciprocity" painted on its stern, was last seen hovering near, preparing to climb into the sight of sail away, as wind and wave would appear to make most safe. At the present stage of the campaign the unwieldy party bulk of Bourbon Republicanism is still afloat, but damaged and badly leaking.

Of course, we do not overlook the fact that before their present predicament was reached, and in their first battle with the enemy gained a victory over tariff reform. This is confessed, and we may here only refer to the methods by which that victory was gained for the purpose of saying that we thoroughly understand them, and that if the beneficiaries of those methods are satisfied with the condition they have wrought, we also are not without compensation. That we have cause for satisfaction, even in the remembrance of temporary defeat, is evidenced by the fact that among those who ought to rejoice in success there is quite a general sentiment that "the least said is the soonest mended."

I have spoken of the campaign of education as it has affected two great party organizations. It remains to mention another and more important and gratifying feature of its progress. I refer to the manner in which access has been gained to

THE PLAIN PEOPLE OF THE LAND, and the submission to their reason and judgment of the objects and purposes for which the campaign was undertaken.

The Democratic party is willing to trust the ordinary intelligence of our people for an understanding of its principles. It does not seat itself above the common feelings and sympathies of humanity, and in an arrogant assumption of superior learning formulate political doctrines suited only to those favored with advanced educational opportunities. It recognized the fact that at the outset of the campaign of education that it was not the masses of the people which had led them to submit to the evils of bad government, but that it was partly owing to the busy activity of their occupations, and the consequent neglect of political subjects and partly to the rigidity of their party ties and their unquestioning confidence in party leadership. Having once settled upon their political

affiliations they had been wont to turn from a watchfulness of public affairs to the daily routine of their labor with much virtuous satisfaction in the reflection that they were not politicians.

Therefore, the labor of their education in the campaign has consisted in persuading them to hear us; to examine the theories of party organizations, and the promises of political leadership and the manner in which such promises have been redeemed; and to counsel with us as to the means by which their condition could be improved.

Never was more intelligent, honest and effective effort made in a noble cause than that made by the Democratic party and its allies in this work. Our fellow countrymen were approached, not by fabricated extracts from English journals and a lying demagogue cry of "Bribe and fraud," but by pictures of the ruin of American industries if the justice of governmental favoritism was questioned; not by a false presentation of the impoverishment and distress of our laboring men which would follow their independent political thought and action; not by a disgraceful proposition for the purchase of their suffrages; and not by the cruel intimidation, by selfish leaders, of those dependent on them for the

WAGES OF THEIR TOIL.

We have been content to rely upon the intelligence and thoughtfulness of the people for the success of our cause. We have solicited the most thorough examination of its merits. For the purpose of such examination we have put before the people plain and honest expositions of the justness and wisdom of our principles. This has been done by the systematic and industrious distribution of tariff reform literature, by the effective and conscientious arguments of a well-informed and unbiassed press, and by an extensive discussion on the platform of the question involved.

These are the weapons we have used in our campaign of education. It is a cause of congratulation to-night that our work has been done in a manner so decent, and in its best sense so purely American.

Need I speak of the result of our labors? This happy assemblage called together "to celebrate the victories achieved in the cause of tariff reform" tells the story of our success.

Let us not fail to realize the fact that our work is not done. Our enemies are still alive and have grown desperate. Human selfishness is not easily overcome and the hope of private gain at the expense of the masses of our people is not yet abandoned. It would be shameful, and a pitiable disgrace, if by over-confidence, we should lose the ground we have gained. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land where it has not been seen, and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

In the years to come, when we look back with patriotic satisfaction upon our participation in the glorious struggle for tariff reform, and recall its happy termination, it will delight us to remember every incident of discouragement as well as of triumph in the people's cause. Then, when we are asked to speak of our proudest political endeavor and to give the best illustration of American intelligence and to pay the highest tribute to the judgment of the American people, "In full faith in this judgment our work should continue upon the lines thus far followed until the enemies of tariff reform are driven from their last intrenchment. As the people have trusted us, let us, above all things, be true to them. Let the light of our campaign be carried into every part of the land where it has not been seen, and where it has been kindled let it be kept brightly burning, still showing the way to better days for the people and disclosing the plans of insidious foes.

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MONARCHIES OF THE OLD WORLD.

It is a self-evident proposition that a tariff levied upon products which a nation produces largely in excess of its own wants, which it is constantly sending abroad, is a protection to the manufacturer, and hence it follows that so long as we are producing annually hundreds of millions in value of agricultural products in excess of our own wants, no tariff levied upon like products can benefit the farmer.

It is equally apparent, as has been demonstrated by a long series of times, that a tariff upon manufactured goods increases their cost and the cost of like goods produced at home, because of such goods we produce less than we use and hence must supply our wants in part by importations from other countries.

But this increased cost is not the farmer's chief ground of complaint against a protective tariff. He must have a market for his surplus production in foreign lands. Unlike the manufacturer he produces largely more than the home market will take. The most important question, therefore, for him to consider is how

TO EXTEND THE MARKETS for his products. Nothing is more plain than the fact that if we sell to foreign countries must buy of them. No nation could long pay in gold for a considerable amount of imports, and eventually bankruptcy. It follows irresistibly that a tariff that keeps the products of any foreign nation out of our markets must to a considerable extent keep ours out of its market, and inasmuch as the farmers of the country supply three-fourths of all our exports they are the chief sufferers from any policy that accomplishes such a result.

The farmer has a right to demand that in the future policy of this government no discrimination be made in favor of other industries at the expense of their own; that the power of the government to levy taxes be limited to the single purpose of raising necessary revenue to be economically expended; that the government be not burdened with a debt which consumes the products of their labor and capital at compensatory prices, be as carefully looked after and nurtured as those that consume the productions of labor and capital employed in other lines of business.

They may also demand that a currency which is good enough for one man shall be good enough for all others, and plenty enough to preserve full equality between its value and the value of the products of labor in all legitimate kinds of business. That both the nation and the state shall exercise over lines of transportation a reasonable and just control, to the end that their products, the most bulky compared to their value of any produced, shall not be subjected to charges out of proportion to their value.

It is because the Republican party is a line of successors, but once broken in a third of a century has ignored their reasonable demands, because in all that time but one voice in high places has called attention to the most essential of their wants, and that voice was the voice of a Democratic president, that they have to this party in the election, the results of which we are assembled to celebrate.

If the Democratic party is true to itself it will be true to its new allies in the northwest and henceforth the union between them is complete. Roger Q. Mills of Texas was to have

cost of production at market rates of labor.

What is true of the production of corn in Iowa is equally true of all the great staples raised on her farms. When we consider the immense capital invested in the farms of a single state and are told that for five whole years it has not paid enough to compensate the labor employed, it is apparent that no other business in this country could have withstood such a condition of adversity during so prolonged a period; and it is equally certain that had it been practicable for the farmers of the country to withdraw their capital from this line of industry their numbers would have been greatly reduced, even in the best of the agricultural states. But this was impracticable and from the very necessity of their situation they have continued.

BUSINESS BENEFITED WITH LOSS. Instead of yielding a profit (if the market value of their labor is considered), out of which this nation has gathered three-fourths of all its exports, and by reason of which it has been able to preserve a balance of trade in its favor that has constantly added to the aggregate of our national wealth.

It is, however, if we stop to reflect, easy to discern that if the chief business of a country is being done at a loss, and yet the country as a whole is becoming rich, there must be some flagrant error in the industrial system that produces such a result. With the facts demonstrated by statistics as they are, that the nation's wealth is being constantly increased; that it is largely derived from its agricultural resources and that those engaged in that industry are transferring business at a loss instead of a profit, it is difficult to understand that those who produce the greater part of the nation's wealth do not enjoy it?

We can easily see that if a dozen men were engaged in as many different pursuits, and eleven of them were compelled to give up to the twelfth the entire profits they earned, the aggregate wealth of the twelve might be greatly increased, but in that case there would be one very rich man and eleven very poor ones.

If we extend the example, it is equally apparent that if the great body of men engaged in industrial pursuits in any nation are compelled by law or otherwise to surrender to a few the profits of their labor, the nation as such may grow rich, but its wealth will be concentrated in the hands of its favored few, while the many, robbed of their share of the wealth which the laborers of all have produced, must of necessity remain poor.

I do not hesitate to say there is no possible justification for a system of laws that produces such a result.

No plea for the nation's prosperity, however eloquent that plea may become, can smother the indefensible wrong that takes a single dollar from the earnings of one class of its citizens and bestows it as a bounty upon those of another.

I will not stop now to question whether the industries of a nation may or may not become so adjusted and equalized that a protective tariff could be made equally advantageous to all.

It requires no such question that they are not so equalized in the United States.

If the farmers and laborers of this country are required to contribute from their earnings to build up lines of industry in which they are not engaged, it is absolutely certain that those who give must become poorer thereby, while those who receive will grow rich from the avails of labor they do not perform, and it requires no such question that the nation to foresee that under such a system time alone is needed to divide these classes in this the proudest people on the globe, as the human family is already divided it this most aristocratic

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spoken to the toast "Reciprocity," but telegraphed from Washington that he was suffering from affection of the throat, and regretted to have to decline the banquet.

When Cleveland finished speaking a massive silver cup was presented to him by President Wheeler. The cup had on one side a representation of Jefferson's mill and on the other of his residence, said to be one of a set of thirteen made for presentation to Jefferson on behalf of his admirers in the thirteen original states. It was unwritten to the hands of Mr. Jesse Metcalf of Providence, R. I., who handed it to the committee to present to Mr. Cleveland.

THE NEW JUSTICE.

Henry B. Brown of Michigan to Fill the Supreme Court Vacancy.

He is Looked Upon as a Good Choice—Rule to Cut Off Debate on the Election Bill Reported—Finance Bill.

A Long Looked for Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The president sent to the senate to-day the following nominations: Henry B. Brown of Michigan, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, vice Samuel F. Miller, deceased. Col. Charles Sutherland, surgeon, to be surgeon-general with the rank of brigadier-general, vice J. H. Baxter, deceased.

The appointment of Judge Brown met with general favor at the bar. He is said to be a good man for the place, is of Connecticut birth and a graduate from a good college and went to Detroit where he practiced law. He was frequently counsel in cases before the supreme court and was particularly strong as an admiralty lawyer. He is a little above medium height, heavily built, smooth shaven with full facial and general appearance. He is said to be of considerable means. He has been district judge for many years and is favorably known to his future associates. The justices of the court were related over his appointment and when asked for their advice commended Judge Brown as a man well qualified for the office. Justice Blatchford, it is said, is an especially warm admirer of Judge Brown.

Reserve Agents for Texas Banks.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Reserve agents for Texas banks have been approved as follows: Continental national bank of St. Louis for the first national bank of Texas; National bank of Dallas for the fourth national bank of Dallas; Merchants national bank of New York for the Haskell national bank of Haskell; Southern national bank of New Orleans for the Commerce national bank of Commerce; Southern national bank of New Orleans for the Austin national bank of Austin; National bank of Commerce of Kansas City for the Austin national bank of Austin; National bank of the Republic of St. Louis for the city national bank of Brownwood.

Texas Patents Granted.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—List of patents for Texas—Stock car, Samuel Lazarus, Sherman; planter, chopper and cultivator, Joseph D. Murdock, Anderson county; riding saddle, Clarence L. Norwood, Giddings.

Free Coinage Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Senator Reagan to-day reintroduced his free coinage amendment presented by him several days ago to the Sherman finance bill, with the intention of applying it to the caucus bill reported this morning from the finance committee.

Laws for Oklahoma.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The president to-day sent a message to the senate urging congress at once by joint resolution or otherwise to continue the laws of Nebraska in force in Oklahoma until after the adjournment of the territorial legislature. The president in his message says the question of the location of the capital has so distracted and divided its members that no criminal code has been provided, and for this reason he urges that measures looking to the relief of pending criminal cases be passed.

The Caucus Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In the senate to-day Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported the bill to provide against the contraction of currency and for other purposes, the caucus bill, and it was read twice and placed on the calendar. The committee amended the bill in two important particulars, first, by striking out the provision for the replacement of the deficiency in national bank note circulation by the issue of treasury notes, and second in the provision for the issue of \$200,000,000 per cent bonds to be redeemed at par after ten years.

The Closure Rule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Chairman Aldrich of the committee on rules was this morning instructed to report the closure rule to the senate. This Aldrich did during the session of the senate, and at his request it was laid on the table to be called up in due season. The rule provides that when, in the opinion of any senator, a question shall have been considered for a reasonable time, he may demand that debate thereon shall be closed, and if the demand shall be acceded to by a majority of the senators present the question shall be taken thereon forthwith. The resolution provides that each senator may speak thirty minutes upon such measures, including all amendments. All motions to adjourn and take a recess after such closure has been decided upon must be seconded by a majority of the senators present before they can be put. Aldrich reported a resolution applying the rule to the election bill, but the dates were left blank.

Priests' Requests.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—At the various meetings of the Clerys branches of the national league yesterday priests, in accordance with the bishop's instructions, requested the people to form leagues independent of the control of the Dublin executive, which, as is well known, warmly supports Parnell. At most of the meetings referred to, resolutions in accordance with the bishop's suggestions were adopted.

For Maria, Never Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S LIVER BITTERS.

Prices Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.